

**USAID/CARIBBEAN
REGIONAL PROGRAM**

ANNUAL REPORT

2002

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for USAID/Caribbean Regional Program and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Caribbean Regional Program.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from USAID/LAC/SPO.

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Caribbean Regional Program Annual Report – March 2002

A. Challenges

For many years, most of the countries depended on preferential trade arrangements for key commodity exports such as sugar and bananas. The removal of these trade preferences in the midst of a growing trend towards globalization is imposing economic hardships. There is evidence that the Caribbean region cannot compete as effectively as it would like in the global economy due to its lack of capacity to meet the Free Trade Area of the Americas and World Trade Organization standards and requirements. This is evident in the productive and export sectors where the delivery of products and services that meet international standards is a major challenge. Furthermore, the supporting judiciary system is weak and unable to tackle an ever increasing backlog of civil and criminal legal actions in virtually all of the Caribbean countries. In addition, the natural resource base upon which the Caribbean relies heavily for economic growth and development in tourism, is in jeopardy due to poor and unsustainable environmental management practices. As the tourism sector declines, due to the negative impact of the events of September 11, 2001, improving the competitiveness of small tourism enterprises becomes indispensable.

Lastly, not only is the region further hampered with inadequately trained labor to meet today's global challenges, but countries are losing many of their best and brightest people every day due to immigration and the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Caribbean. The HIV seroprevalence in the region is second only to sub-Saharan Africa. The World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS estimates that region-wide, over 2% of the region's population, more than 500,000 people are infected.

The Caribbean Regional Program seeks to address these critical problems. Major gains were made in assisting the countries with advancing telecommunication regulatory policies, identifying businesses in the region with export potential, adopting best environmental practices, and modernizing the court systems. The HIV/AIDS SO was approved in April 2001, and is in the initial stages of implementation. However, the development of national strategic plans is progressing well. Finally, both Hurricane Georges and Lenny Special Objectives were completed by the December 31, 2001 deadline, without any outstanding issues.

The challenge that USAID/J-CAR is facing in implementing the program stems from the lack of capacity in the regional institutions to implement programs of this nature. Having to build capacity in the OECS and CARICOM Secretariats and the Regional Negotiating Machinery to a level that is acceptable for program management has, at times, caused delays in getting activities up and running. USAID has had to provide technical assistance in areas such as financial management and program coordination, to get the program moving. Implementation modalities that are less management intensive and engage the private sector and non-governmental organizations will be sought for all future activities, (e.g., institutional/direct contractors, cooperative agreements).

The Caribbean people are the beneficiaries of this entire program.

B. Program Performance

538-003: Hurricane Georges Reconstruction and Recovery in the Eastern Caribbean

Reconstruction and Recovery activities under USAID's Hurricane Georges program were successfully executed with 97% of major planned activities completed by September 2001. These activities included the construction of a pediatric ward at the Joseph N. France hospital in St Kitts, the procurement of equipment for that hospital as well as the sole hospital in Nevis, national hazard assessments in St Kitts/Nevis, Antigua/Barbuda along with documentation and mapping of the results, drafting of national disaster policy and planning documents for both countries, and the publication of building codes for St Kitts/Nevis. Also completed were training workshops for building inspectors in St Kitts/Nevis, round table meetings on hazard mitigation for banking and insurance companies, review and revision of the governments' shelter management policies, and other public education activities. In an effort to reactivate economic activities the Foundation for National Development (FND) in St Kitts issued loans to 106 clients to resuscitate small businesses in that country. Of the total 106 clients, 79 were male and 27 were female. Further details on this program can be found in the Close-out Report that was submitted to USAID/Washington on Monday, March 4, 2002.

538-004: Increased Employment and Diversification in Select Non-Traditional Activities

The region lacks the supportive policy and regulatory frameworks that will encourage and facilitate the efforts of businesses to diversify and produce goods and services conducive to trade and international business development. Delivering products and services that meet international standards is a major challenge to the small and medium sized enterprises that have been plagued with numerous problems across a variety of industries. This severely inhibits their capacity to compete.

Performance under the Regional Economic Growth SO is meeting expectations to address these issues. Substantial progress has been made in establishing the regional regulatory structure for the telecommunications sector. A technical support team has been recruited to provide assistance to small and medium sized enterprises that will improve their competitiveness, expand market access, and increase exports. Diagnostic assessments on businesses are being conducted to determine individual company needs, and to bring each targeted company up to international standards. Moreover, the newly established, multi-donor funded Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) is now operational.

Achievements: Enterprise Development - Implementation of the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Development Activity has commenced with the selection of the Program Coordinator and four Business Advisors (two women), located in Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica and St. Kitts. Working with our partner, the Export Development Unit (EDU) of the OECS Secretariat, 100 SMEs have been identified as potential businesses that will benefit from USAID program assistance. Diagnostic assessments regarding export fitness and enterprise viability are currently being conducted on 30 companies in Dominica. Thus far, 10 of these companies have been selected to obtain technical assistance packages for upgrading food and beverages and handicraft products. Of these, six companies (two women-owned) will receive assistance to improve their financial management capabilities, marketing capabilities through packaging and labeling, and production processes for increasing productivity. Services are now being extended to St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis.

Legislative/Regulatory Reforms: Since August 2001, USAID has been assisting with the institutional development and establishment of the legal authority for the Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications (ECTEL) regulatory authority. A sophisticated financial architecture and legal framework has been designed. The regulatory body is designed to facilitate liberalization as well as monitor future developments and services. ECTEL instituted a new telecom act and is accepting applications for new service licenses from potential competitive carriers. It is currently

in the middle of a 12-18 month process of deciding which applications will be granted. Simultaneously, technical assistance has been provided to draft legislation for spectrum allocation, numbering, and tariff rates. This has enabled the SO to complete 15% of the work, which is below the 25% target. The under performance was due to unexpected complications that resulted in the need to draft new legislation (relating to competition, e-commerce and broadcasting) which was not originally planned. Consequently, the 2002 workplan and target have been adjusted upward by 10% to compensate. This seems achievable in light of an acceleration in activities under this SO.

Technical Advisors conducted a “telemedicine” needs assessment for the Government of Barbados. The report sets forth findings and recommendations related to: education and training for health professionals, medical information systems, collaborative health care networking, cost effectiveness, and a public health care information system.

USAID provided technical assistance to the Government of Barbados (GOB) for policy consultation and drafting of telecommunications reform and electronic commerce legislation. The new Telecommunications Act for Barbados has been passed by both houses of Parliament and has been signed by the Governor General. Now that the Bill is enacted, it will become operational once it has been published in the Official Gazette at the end of February 2001. This legislation will allow the Ministry of Economic Development and the Fair Trading Commission to fully enforce the licensing, pricing, and services regulations.

As a requirement for the OECS countries to comply with the WTO agreement on sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures governing trade in agricultural goods and processed foods, USAID plans to work with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to provide technical assistance to help draft the required SPS legislation and accompanying regulations. USAID is currently reviewing the proposal submitted by PAHO. Building upon the USAID/W funded Food Safety assessments, a synopsis on all aspects of food safety deficiencies, including the legislative and regulatory deficiencies, have been prepared for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The summary on St. Lucia is now being drafted. These documents identify what is required to upgrade and modernize the legislative framework in these countries and will inform the interventions under the SPS initiative.

In November 2001, the multi-donor CARTAC was established to provide technical assistance and training in financial, monetary, fiscal, and statistical areas. Specialists have been hired in the areas of tax administration, public expenditure management, statistics, and banking supervision. An Offshore Banking Supervision Advisor and an Economist have been selected and are expected to begin in March 2002. Countries in the region face similar problems in meeting the standards of economic and financial governance. CARTAC operates on a demand driven basis in providing assistance to the countries in the region. Currently, the demand is high and requests for assistance in each of the specialized areas listed above have been received. CARTAC helps develop skills and design and implement measures to meet international standards at both the national and regional levels.

The Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM), established by CARICOM to achieve an integrated approach to strengthening the development of a CARICOM single market economy vis-à-vis conformance with World Trade Organization and Free Trade Area of the Americas standards and requirements, has faced operational obstacles. In late 2001, a new Director General assumed responsibility for directing RNM's trade policy and conducting trade agreements and CARICOM single market negotiations. It is anticipated that a newly selected administrator/operations manager will be on board in April to upgrade and oversee the RNM staff recruitment and training while ensuring compliance with USAID, CIDA, DFID, and IDB financial management policies and procedures.

Changes to SO Framework: To date, the SO has been aimed at addressing some of the constraints to economic growth in the region by increasing production and exports of goods and

services (including non-traditional goods and services) with the ultimate aim of increasing employment. However, in January, USAID/J-CAR submitted to USAID/Washington a revised Economic Growth framework for review and approval. This revised framework reflects a more practical approach with lower level, measurable indicators that coincide with the portfolio of composed activities that are valid and appropriate interventions to address the constraints to economic growth. These interventions more specifically assist the public and private sectors in the region to become more competitive in the global marketplace. Thus, the revised SO seeks to "improve the business environment to meet international standards." Once approved by USAID/W, within three months a revised performance-monitoring plan will be developed that will include indicators that contribute to the Agency's strategy.

538-005: Improved Environmental Management by Public and Private Entities

The tourism sector in the Caribbean is heavily dependent upon a healthy environment such as healthy coral reefs, clean water, unpolluted beaches and efficient energy and water use. However, the tourism sector is also responsible for an array of negative environmental impacts, e.g., it is a primary "polluter" of the very resources upon which it depends.

USAID has exceeded its targets in assisting the region to address these environmental concerns. During this past year, impressive gains were made in the number of organizations adopting best practices, and in exposing organizations to environmental information. Furthermore, good progress has been made towards organizations implementing policies and standards that are consistent with international standards and market driven standards for small tourism enterprises throughout the region, as well as organizations securing financing for environmental improvements. Principal beneficiaries are the Caribbean people, including the owners, workers, and guests of small hotels and tourism organizations.

Achievements: Best Practices - As a proxy indicator for the SO, "number of organizations adopting best practices" exceeded our expectations. Best practices cut across all activities and results to be achieved, i.e. practices related to management of resources that affect the environment, policies and standards aimed at mitigating environmental damage, and generating financing for environmental improvements. A conservative target of 17 organizations was set for 2001. As a result of technical assistance provided by volunteers and walk-throughs conducted by environmental engineers, 21 hotels have adopted best practices associated largely with energy conservation, e.g., efficient electricity use, improved equipment, and implementation of staff policies related to energy conservation. This figure surpassed the targeted number of hotels by 23%.

A couple of examples of hotels adopting best practices include the Cocos Hotel in Antigua, and the Hummingbird Inn in Dominica. The Cocos Hotel received assistance from two volunteers in areas of technology, operations and management. Considerable energy was being lost due to poorly fitted window air conditioning units. In order to rectify this, the hotel replaced eight units with split-level air conditioners, resulting in roughly a 10% savings in its monthly electricity bills. The Hummingbird Inn likewise received volunteer assistance. An assessment of the hotel's energy use indicated the need for more efficient refrigeration equipment and electrical thermostats. With the help of a loan, the hotel's management was able to purchase this equipment.

Environmental Management: During the reporting period, remarkable progress was made in informing organizations on environmental information that demonstrates best environmental management practices. The number of organizations that were exposed to environmental information was 61, which was 12 more than the targeted 49. Some 10 hoteliers participated in the development of instructional toolkits on "how to" improve environmental practices. Other activities included 25 environmental walkthroughs (assessments) at small hotels identifying opportunities for environmental improvements, and the involvement of 15 small hoteliers in developing brands and standards that are dictated by the market to meet international

expectations and regional environmental certification objectives. In addition, eight organizations received environmental information from the new USAID-established environmental Resource Center in Dominica, which disseminated knowledge in areas such as energy conservation, waste management and pollution control. Lastly, 25 small hoteliers received technical assistance from volunteers on improving technology skills and upgrading environmental and occupational standards. In some instances, the same organizations were involved in more than one of these activities.

An extraordinary array of environmental information is being provided through these on-going activities, which includes energy conservation, waste management, pollution control, natural landscaping, environmental assessments, water conservation, room upgrading, food procurement, general maintenance, housekeeping and marketing. This is all aimed at improving environmental management and making the tourism properties economically viable.

Policies and Standards: As implementation began and progressed over the past year, it became clear that the program could make a meaningful contribution toward environmental policy by assisting small tourism enterprises adopt policies that meet standards which are consistent with the international market requirements. Two key areas where USAID is promulgating standards include: (1) the adoption by small tourism enterprises of environmental standards to meet international market expectations and regional certification objectives (standards that are consistent with the commonly accepted Green Globe environmental management standards, applied in the context of the Caribbean situation); and (2) the development and implementation of a model ecodestination certification program for the Caribbean (initially implemented in Dominica).

An index was developed that identifies milestones toward adopting standards in the two policy areas noted above. As each milestone is reached, a score of "1" is recorded on the index. For the first policy area there are four milestones, from the testing of environmental walkthroughs to the adoption of standards by small tourism enterprises, and for the second policy area there are three milestones (for a total possible score of 7 when all milestones are reached). During this rating period, the initial set of 25 environmental walkthroughs were tested, thus achieving one milestone (and scoring "1" on the index, for 14% of the total of seven milestones). Walkthroughs of small hotels were conducted in Barbados (5), St. Vincent (4), St. Kitts (3), St. Lucia (4), Antigua (3), Dominica (4) and Grenada (2).

Environmental Financing: As organizations adopt improved environmental practices, meet international standards and ultimately become certified, it is expected that the perceived risk to financial organizations will decrease and financing will become more readily available. During the rating period three hoteliers involved with the USAID program obtained financing. These included the Hummingbird Inn, Roseau Valley Hotel and Continental Inn, all in Dominica. The program assisted these enterprises (through one training course and TA provided by USAID volunteers as well as environmental walkthroughs) identify potential cost savings through more efficient energy and water use. The cost of energy is one of the highest operational costs of small hotels. With the assistance of USAID volunteers, these enterprises applied for credit from a local credit union and a commercial bank. Their initial loan application was for kitchen equipment – refrigerators and thermostats, as well as for plumbing fittings.

Changes to SO Framework: Over the past year, some indicators and targets were slightly revised to capture the reality of how the SO will progress (framework graphic attached). Upon implementation of the program it became obvious that given the large number of small hotels and tourist attractions the program would work with, and the wide array of best practices being promoted throughout the region, the program would impact on a far greater number of organizations. In fact, by the end of the strategy period in 2004, it is estimated that a cumulative number of 410 organizations will have adopted best environmental practices. Thus, the targets have been changed to reflect this reality.

Increased access to best environmental management practices (IR1) is also modified slightly from that presented last year. The number of “organizations” exposed to environmental information in the region is recommended in place of “groups” (which was previously used) due to the inability to adequately define “group” in a way that provides useful information. “Organizations” in this case is defined as any entity that is an independent management unit or profit center.

538-006: Increased Efficiency and Fairness of Legal Systems in the Caribbean

The countries of the English-speaking Caribbean have strong democratic tradition that instills great respect for the application of the rule of law and the nurturing of the court system. The legal system of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) countries has long suffered from dated management systems. The operational aspects of the legal system runs manually. As a result, there is a huge backlog of civil and criminal cases. It is currently estimated that there is a backlog of 10,000 civil cases in the OECS High Court System alone.

This SO has progressed significantly well over the past year and has met its targets. The judicial system was modernized to ensure that infrastructure is in place to dispose of cases ‘in a timely fashion’. Computerization of case management and case reporting systems was carried out. A pilot alternative dispute resolution (ADR) system is presently being tested in the region and judicial staff is being trained in specialized areas that will ensure personnel functions at optimum efficiency with full knowledge of the most recent legal developments. In addition, various National Committees for the establishment of the Caribbean Regional Court of Justice (CCJ), as the final court of appeal, are now established, and a regional public education program on the attributes of the soon-to-be established CCJ is ongoing.

Program assistance is reflective of the resolve on the part of the Government and people of the region, the beneficiaries, to successfully restore pride in the legal system.

Achievements: Efficiency of the Legal System - Phase one of establishing a comprehensive caseflow management system has been completed in all six OECS High Courts as well as in the Court of Appeal. Technical assistance, training, and equipment have enabled these Courts to be fully computerized. Phase two - entering data on cases from 20 years ago - is progressing well. This case management system makes it possible to track the progress of civil cases from initial filing to final disposition. Once fully operational, it will also give the OECS countries’ officials the exact number of backlogged civil cases in the system, and provide baseline data for the “percentage of backlogged cases cleared” indicator.

In Dominica, USAID instituted the first automated court reporting system in the Eastern Caribbean this past year. This target was proudly met. Judges normally transcribe proceedings in long hand, which caused delays in obtaining transcriptions for up to one year after the Court proceedings. The specialized training provided to the two women court reporters on the automated systems has contributed significantly to reducing the time it takes for judges in Dominica to provide written judgments on cases. A two hundred and twenty-one (221) page transcript was produced within 24 hours of completion of the court proceedings. Such a transcript would normally take six months to produce. Over the next year, this system will be replicated in all the OECS countries.

The installation of the caseflow management system and establishment of an automated court reporting system are significant results under Pillar IV, DCHA Objective 1 “Rule of law strengthened.”

Steady progress is being made in establishing an alternative resolution dispute system in the Eastern Caribbean. Working with our partners in the OECS Supreme Court, a court connected mediation system is currently being designed and tested in St. Lucia. This system will allow the Courts to refer cases to certified mediators who have authority to finally resolve civil disputes.

This will enable the Court system to be free of those cases which are amenable to this type of service, consequently freeing the judicial system to tackle backlogged and current cases of greater complexity. This ADR pilot activity has also factored in a payment system for the mediators.

When the caseload management, automated court reporting, and the ADR systems are fully operational, USAID projects that 900 of the backlog cases will be cleared from the system in 2002, and approximately 1,000 cases will be cleared from the system in 2003.

A regional public education system on the characteristics and functioning of the proposed Caribbean Court of Justice is on-going. The establishment of the CCJ will be formally approved by the Caribbean Heads of Government in October 2002.

Access to Legal Information and Training: Remarkable progress has been made in expanding and enhancing the Faculty of Law Library at the University of the West Indies campus in Barbados (the repository of all legal materials for the Commonwealth Caribbean). Automation of the regional case reporting system is allowing approximately 10,000 decided cases dating back to the 1950s to be automated for access by judges, lawyers, and clients throughout the region. At the end of 2001, 1,800 cases were entered into the system, which exceeded the target by 80%.

To enable judicial staff to perform their duties more competently and efficiently, a judicial training plan was developed in conjunction with our partners (the Chief Justice of the OECS Supreme Court and judicial staff members). The projected target of three training courses was met. Over the past year, judges (three women), prosecutors, and court registrars (four women) benefited from training courses in Environmental Law, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and a course on the new OECS Rules of the Supreme Court and Registry Management.

538-007: Hurricane Lenny Recovery in the Eastern Caribbean

The Hurricane Lenny Recovery in the Eastern Caribbean Program also met its targets to complete all activities by December 31, 2001. This was evidenced by the 75% completion of all major activities by September 30, 2001. Specifically, in Grenada design and reconstruction work was completed for the sea wall at Gouyave and the adjoining roadway was widened and repaved; in Dominica, work in Cabrits was 80% complete. This included reconstruction of the Cabrits Junction and access road, reinforcement of the sea wall, construction of a new drainage system and installation of a traffic island. In St Lucia, drainage and sea defense works were carried out in Soufriere and Gros Islet. Also under this SpO, the combined efforts of the Organization of American States, the Faculty of Engineering at the University of the West Indies (Trinidad), and the US Corps of Engineers, resulted in the successful execution of a series of courses on coastal zone management, coastal defense systems, monitoring and maintenance of coastal infrastructure, and the design of marine structures. Participating countries in the training sessions were Antigua/Barbuda, St Lucia, Dominica and Grenada. In addition, Coastal Zone Management Plans were developed with the input of the governments of St Lucia and Antigua, for both countries, and a Geographic Information System was installed and key personnel trained in its use in Antigua. Further details on these accomplishments are contained in the Close-out Report which was submitted to USAID/Washington on Monday, March 4, 2002.

538-008: Enhanced Caribbean Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in Targeted Countries

Approved in April 2001, this SO is intended to "enhance the Caribbean response to the HIV/AIDS crisis" in non-USAID presence countries in the region. With a 2% adult prevalence rate and thus

the second highest regional rates in the world, the Caribbean is poised to face a humanitarian and development catastrophe similar to that unfolding in sub-saharan Africa unless an effective and dramatically scaled-up response is put into place immediately. The Caribbean Regional Program complements already existing bilateral programs in the region and currently has two primary components: an NGO strengthening program and a grant to the Caribbean Epidemiology Center (CAREC).

As a public health watchdog for the region, CAREC provides public health consulting, information, laboratory reference and epidemiology services to its member countries under a multi-lateral agreement. Based on an analysis of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region, CAREC has developed a 2001-2005 Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Caribbean, the goals of which are consistent with the SO of USAID. One of its objectives is to strengthen the capacity of CAREC member countries to “manage and provide sustainable programs for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS/STI and care of persons living with HIV/AIDS.” With support from USAID and other regional donors, CAREC’s program is probably the most effective response organized on a regional basis to date.

The SO is also assisting NGOs to implement innovative techniques to reach youth with prevention messages and activities, build their managerial, technical, and administrative capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS, design programs that reach high-risk groups, and assure that NGO activities are consistent with the goals of country National Strategic Plans.

Achievements: Region-wide - In the past year, eighty-seven health professionals from the Caribbean were trained by CAREC in the psychosocial and clinical management of the HIV infected patient. CAREC provided technical support to Trinidad and Tobago to negotiate a 90% cost reduction for anti-retroviral treatment. CAREC also published Guidelines for Home and Community Care for people living with HIV/AIDS and launched a regional Blood Bank Standards document. Eight of the 21 CAREC member countries have either a first draft or an approved national Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS. CAREC is currently assisting at least nine additional countries in their strategic planning process.

In the coming year, USAID/J-CAR also hopes to build on the regional momentum generated by the recent meeting of the Pan-Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS by supporting a number of activities that include CARICOM’s human and legal rights initiative, and possible support to CCNAPC, the Caribbean Caucus of National AIDS Program Coordinators. Additionally, USAID intends to support the establishment of a network of regional training centers in HIV/AIDS/STIs, begin implementation of a training of master trainers program in voluntary counseling, testing, and referral, and examine the impact of regional migration, including seasonal farm-workers, tourists, and others on the transmission patterns of HIV.

In-country NGOs: A regional coordinator for the NGO program was contracted in November 2001. This person also serves as the in-country coordinator for program activities in St. Kitts and Nevis. The NGO strengthening component of the program has started in three countries: St. Vincent & the Grenadines, St. Kitts & Nevis, and St. Lucia, in addition to the provision of technical assistance in ‘edutainment’ methodologies to Guyana and the Bahamas. The Ashe Caribbean Arts Ensemble conducted a 5-day workshop in the Bahamas aimed at training secondary school guidance counselors on how to teach youth reproductive health and sexuality. These training techniques are being successfully used in Jamaica. Plans for 2002 include the addition of at least two more countries, Surinam and Trinidad & Tobago. Additionally, NGOs will be offered a list of options for technical assistance that will include areas such as community care & support of people living with HIV/AIDS, de-stigmatization, clinical care updates, or in other area of need identified by them. A series of national or regional workshops will be conducted on subjects that are common to all struggling NGOs; such topics might include grant writing, strategic planning or financial management. USAID will also coordinate activities with Peace Corps and supply funding to enable small grants from Peace Corps to NGOs. Finally, NGOs are encouraged to

develop programs and activities in consultation with the Ministries of Health and/or Education so that all efforts are aimed at achieving the goals of the National Strategic Plan of the country.

Four people from the Eastern Caribbean were selected to participate in the 10th International Conference for People Living with HIV/AIDS which was held in Trinidad. Preliminary meetings were held in the start-up countries to achieve consensus on appropriate mechanisms to channel USAID activities within the NGO networks.

Changes to the SO: Working with our partners, USAID is developing the performance monitoring plan for this SO which may require adjustments to the indicators.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures (Caribbean Regional Program)

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No x	N/A		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?					
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed x	Met	Not Met x		The Environment SO exceeded its targets. Results are measured by the number of organizations adopting best practices. The target for 2001 was 17. The number achieved was 21. The SO for Economic Growth did not meet its targets for 2001.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A		
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A		
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					

Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met	Not Met	N/A	The SO to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic is not yet a year old. Data will be tracked in 02
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A		Data will be tracked in 02
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed x	Met x	Not Met	N/A	The Administration of Justice SO is measured by three indicators which met the targets. The target for the number of cases available for viewing was exceeded by 80% while a court reporting system was established.

USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	ESF (Caribbean Regional Program). The Strategic Objective for the Administration of Justice Program in the Caribbean, has successfully introduced the first Eastern Caribbean automated court reporting system on the island of Dominica. Transcripts that would normally have taken up to one year to produce may now be produced in as little as twenty four hours. Over the next year, the system will be replicated in 3 other OECS countries. Data is being collected through a triangulation of methods including bi-yearly sampling of the number and types of cases being inputted into newly computerized court facilities and the physical observation of transcripts being produced by newly established court reporting facilities.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x	
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x	
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x	
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x	
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x	
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A x	
27	Number of beneficiaries				

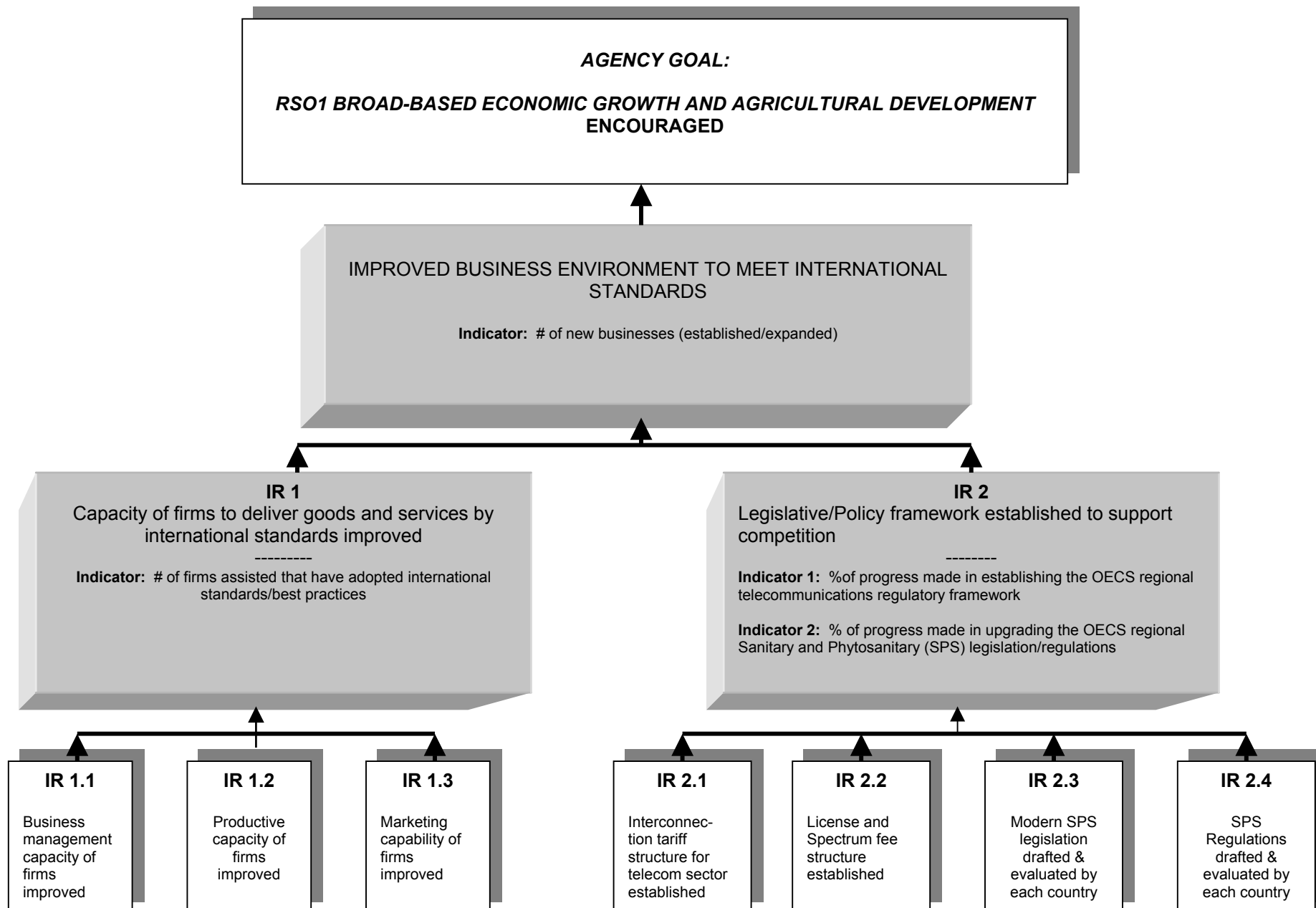
Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes (Caribbean Regional Program)

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

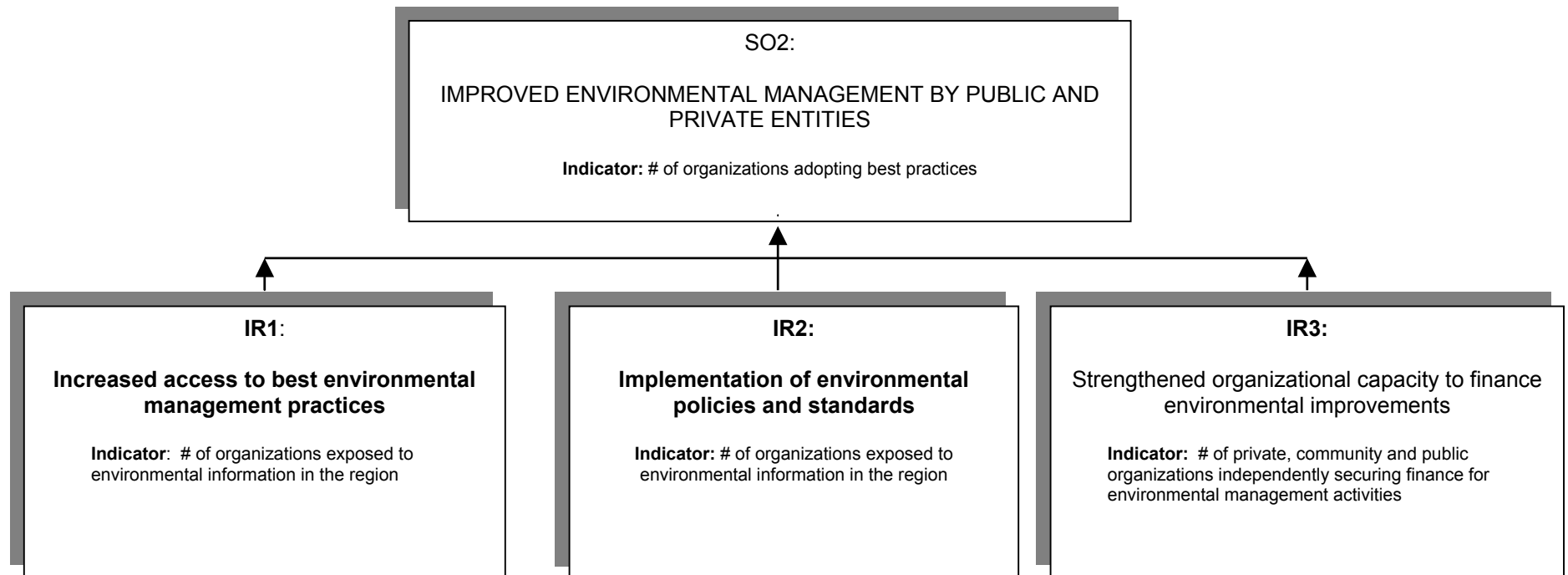
Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)				N/A	
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				N/A	
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)				N/A	

Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)				N/A	
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)				N/A	
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy				N/A	
HIV/AIDS Report						
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)					
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)					
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)				N/A	
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?					
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)				N/A	
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)				N/A	
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)				N/A	

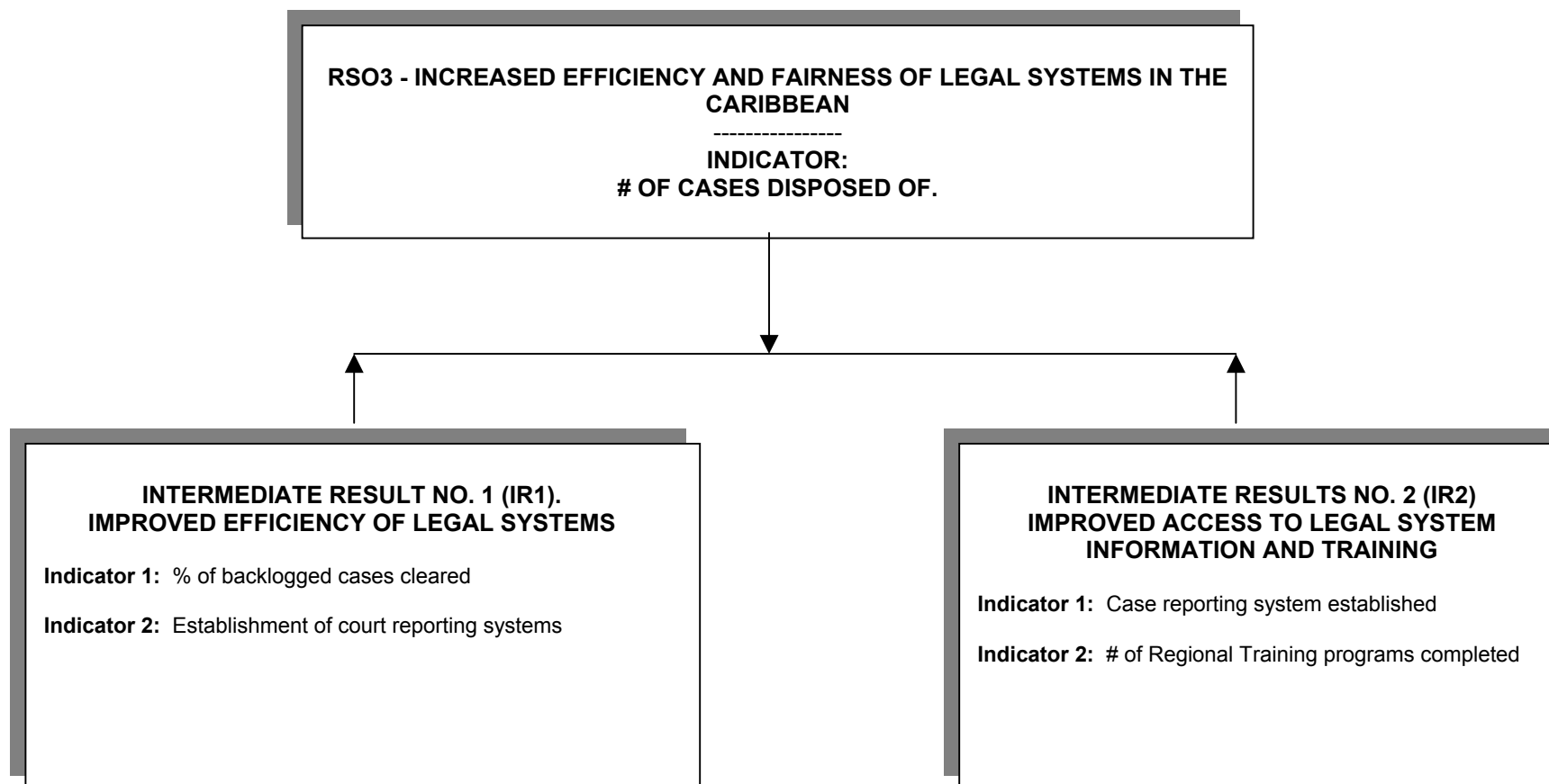
Victims of Torture Report						
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture						
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				N/A	
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	N/A	
Global Climate Change						
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix				N/A	



CRP RS02 REVISED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

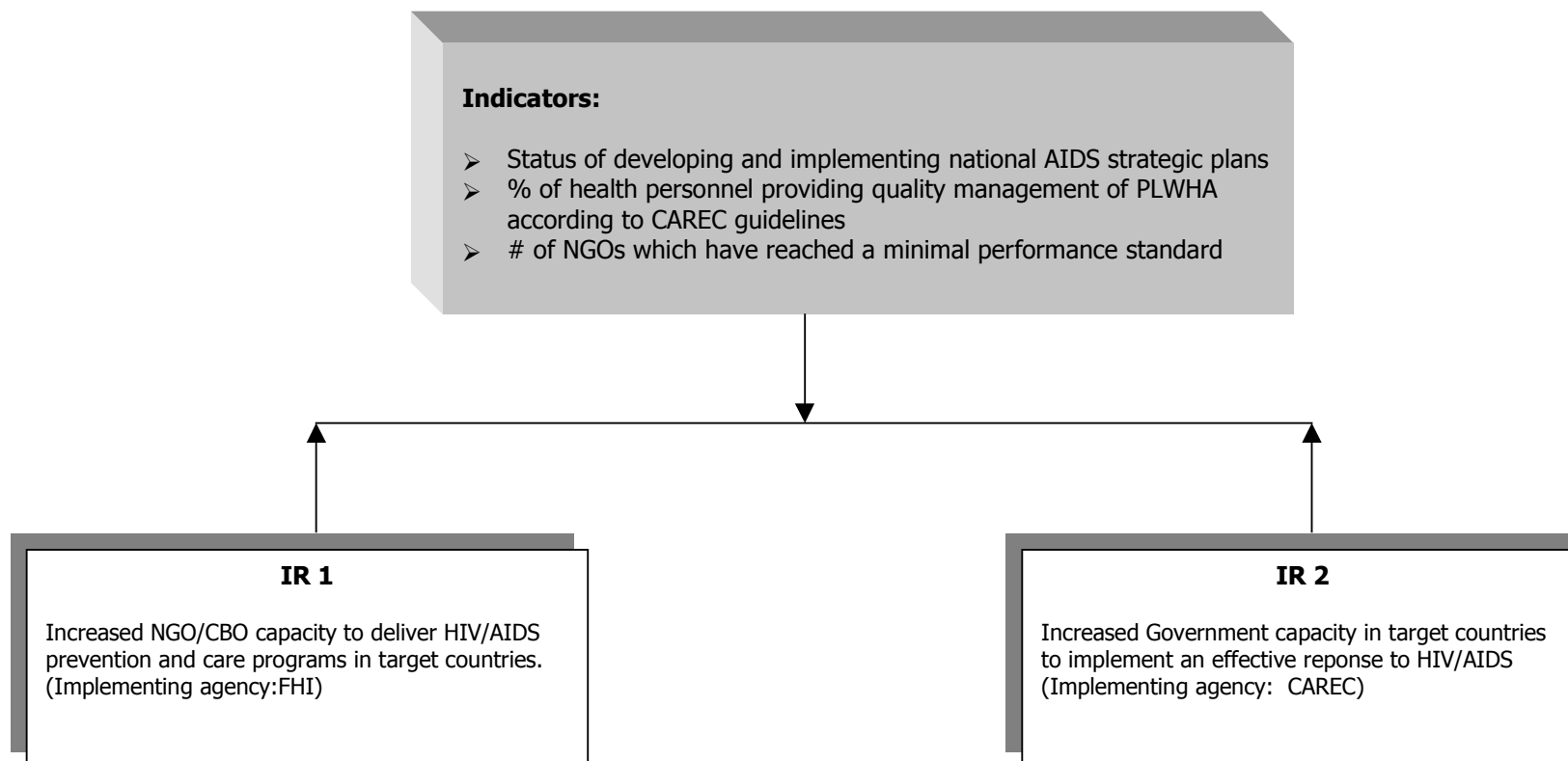


RSO3 RESULTS FRAMEWORK



REGIONAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

ENHANCED CARIBBEAN RESPONSE TO THE HIV/AIDS CRISIS IN TARGET COUNTRIES



IEE: Environmental Compliance

The Mission anticipates that in FY 2002, the life of objective funding level will increase for the economic growth (538-004), administration of justice (538-006), and HIV/AIDS (538-008) Regional Strategic Objectives. Environmental assessments (EA) will be required for the new activities proposed under the economic growth and HIV/AIDS programs. There will no new activities approved for the administration of justice SO (538-006).

At this time, all of the SOs continue to be in compliance with their approved Initial Environmental Examinations. The Mission will notify the LAC/Bureau Environmental Officer should any new activity require an EA in FY 2002.